

II 14429-66 EWP(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/WB
ACC NR: AP6002109 SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/65/001/006/0643/0647

AUTHOR: Traskin, V. Yu.; Goryunov, Yu. V.; Den'shchikova, G. I.; Summ, B. D.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Some aspects of adsorptive decrease in the strength of polycrystalline zinc
in the presence of gallium

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mehanika materialov, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 643-647

TOPIC TAGS: zinc, gallium, brittleness, free energy, nonferrous liquid metal

ABSTRACT: The brittle failure of polycrystals in contact with metallic melts is thought to be closely related to the adsorption of the melt on the grain boundaries (surfaces of excess free energy). Since the extent of the adsorption depends on the concentration of the adsorbed substance, the authors attempted to determine the quantitative relationship between the drop in the strength of a polycrystalline metal and the mass of the surface-active melt in contact with it. In the experiments, gallium was electrodeposited on zinc plates. After the electrodeposition, the plates were extended at the rate of 2 cm/min at room temperature (gallium being still in the molten state), and the dependence of the

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ACC NR: AP6002109

strength P of the samples was studied as a function of the quantity of gallium $q = m/S$ per unit area of the external surface. It was found that the decrease in the strength of zinc polycrystals coated with gallium is due mainly to the decrease in the free energy at the grain boundaries as a result of the adsorption of gallium atoms. A quantitative scheme of the failure process is proposed which accurately reflects the linear character of the dependence $P = P(q)$ and permits a correct estimate of the strength of gallium-coated zinc as a function of the quantity of gallium and the structure and thickness of the sample. On this basis, all the factors promoting the adsorptive decrease in the strength of metals are divided into two main groups: (1) intensive factors, which affect the degree of weakening of the interatomic bond in the solid metal, and (2) extensive factors, which determine the proportion of weakened bonds relative to the total number of bonds broken when the sample fails. Authors are deeply grateful to Ye. D. Shchukin, Dr. of Physicomathematical Sciences, for valuable suggestions during the discussion of this work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11, 07 / SUBM DATE: 20Jan65 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 001

Liquid metal corrosion 18, 44, 32
brittleness 12

2B
Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756510009-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756510009-7"

TRASKUNOVA, A., (Altayskiy kray)

This became a spiritual necessity. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.4:
7-9 F '62. (MIRÄ 15:3)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy".
(Altai Territory--Culture) (Altai Territory--State farms)

TRASKUNOV, Mark Borisovich, kand. ist. nauk, podpolkovnik zapasa;
SOKUROV, B.Ye., podpolkovnik, red.; YAKIMOV, A., tekhn.
red.

[Caucasus Red Banner Army] Kavkazskaia Krasnoznamennaia.
Tbilisi, Izd-vo Soiuza pisatelei Gruzii "Zaria Vostoka,"
1961. 342 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Russia—Revolution, 1917-1921)
(Russia—Army)

TRASKUNOV, P.M., inzh.-mayor; TSYFANSKIY, S.L., inzh.-kapitan

The equipment operation sector is functioning under a new system.
Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.10:55-59 0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Airplanes--Maintenance and repair)

TRASKUNOVA, A.

Books develop man. Sov.profsoiuzy 18 no.10:33 My '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Sovkhoz Presnovskiy, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblast'.
(Presnovka--Libraries, Rural)

BUDENSKAYA, I.M.; GUBINA, L.V.; TRASKUNOVA, M.A.

Coating reinforced concrete tanks with gasoline-resistant sealer.
Trudy VMII MP no.5:148-155 '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Tanks) (Gasoline--Storage)

TRASKUNOVA, N. V.

Effect of difacil on thrombocytopoiesis. Probl. gemat. i perel.
krovi no.1:35-38 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz laboratori patofiziologii (zav. V. F. Cherkasov) TSentral'-nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii (dir. - prof. M. N. Pobedinskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (nach. - prof. V. A. Beyyer) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S. M. Kirova.

(DIFACIL) (BLOOD PLATELETS)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001756510009-7"

TRASKUNOVA, N.V. (Leningrad)

Effect of ACTH and cortisone on thrombocytopoiesis. Probl.
endok. i gorm. 9 no.3:73-76 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz laboratori patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - kand.
med. nauk V.F. Cherkasov) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii.

TRASKUNOVA, N.V.

Effect of prophylactic stimulation of thrombocytopoiesis on the development of a hemorrhagic syndrome during the action of ionizing radiation. Med. rad. 7 no.7:45-50 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz laboratorii patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. V.F. Cherkasov)
TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy
radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(DIFACIL) (RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BLOOD PLATELETS)

TRASKUNOVA, N V

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5435

Kiselev, P. N., Professor, G. A. Gusterin, and A. I. Strashinin, Eds.

Voprosy radiobiologii. t. III: Sbornik trudov, posvyashchenny 60-letiyu so
dnya rozhdeniya Professora M. N. Pobedinskogo (Problems in Radiation Biology.
v. 3: A Collection of Works Dedicated to the Sixtieth Birthday of Professor
M[ikhail] N[ikolayevich] Pobedinskiy [Doctor of Medicine]) Leningrad.
Tsentr. n-issl. in-t med. radiologii M-va zdravookhraneniya SSSR, 1960.
422 p. 1,500 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: P. S. Peleshuk.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for radiobiologists.

COVERAGE: The book contains 49 articles dealing with pathogenesis, prophylaxis,
and therapy of radiation diseases. Individual articles describe investigations
of the biological effects of radiation carried out by workers of the Central
Scientific Research Institute for Medical Radiology of the Ministry of Public
Health, USSR. [Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy
radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR] during 1958-59. The following

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Problems in Radiation Biology (Cont.)

80V/5435

topics are covered: various aspects of primary effects of radiation; the course of some metabolic processes in animals subjected to ionizing radiation; reactions in irradiated organisms; morphologic changes in radiation disease; and reparation and regeneration of tissues injured by irradiation. Some articles give attention to the effectiveness of experimental medical treatments. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany almost all of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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Zedgenidze, G. A., [Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR], Ye. A. Zherbin, K. V. Ivanov, and P. R. Vaynshteyn. Hormonal Activity of the Adrenal Cortex in Acute Radiation Sickness and the Effect of Desoxycorticosterone Acetate on the Disease	17

Card 2/10

Problems in Radiation Biology (Cont.)

SOV/5435

Cherkasov, V. F. Reactions of the Cardiovascular System and the Respiration of Irradiated Animals to Some Functional Factors 35

Bryukhanov, O. A. Concerning the Problem of Depressant Reactions in Radiation Sickness 44

Lazovskaya, A. V. Effect of Strophanthin on the Heart of Irradiated Animals 50

Shitova, Z. I., and Ye. I. Komarov. On the Reflex Mechanism of the Change in Oxygen Absorption by Intestinal Tissue During Local Irradiation With Radioactive Strontium 55

Remizova, I. V. On Some Features of Functional Changes in the Nervous and Blood System During Repeated Small-Dose Irradiation 61

Traskunova, N. V. Effect of Blocking the Sympathetic Subdivision of the Vegetative Nervous System on the Development and Course of Acute Radiation Sickness 68

Card 3/10

TRASKUNOVA, N.V.

Prophylactic stimulation of thrombopoiesis by diphacil during
the action of ionizing radiations. Med. rad. 5 no.8:26-29 '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(ADIPHENINE) (RADIATION SICKNESS)
(BLOOD PLATELETS)

40658

S/241/62/007/001/006
I015/I215

AUTHOR: Traskunova, N. V.

TITLE: Effect of prophylactic stimulation of thrombocytopoiesis on the development of the hemorrhagic syndrome during ionizing irradiation

PERIODICAL: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 7, no. 7, 1962, 45-50

TEXT: The stimulating effect of diphacyl on thrombocytopoiesis in healthy animals has been observed in previous studies. The most efficient dose was found to be 7.5-10 mg/kg b.w. The experiments were performed on 69 female guinea pigs weighing about 432 g. Acute radiation sickness was induced by a 200 r X-ray dose at 18.3-22.2 r/min from a PYM-2 (RUM-3) unit. Thrombocytopenia developed markedly within 3-10 days after irradiation, and the hemorrhagic syndrome was most extensive on the second week of the sickness, when thrombocytopenia reached its highest level. Diphacyl (2% solution) was administered subcutaneously in doses of 10 mg/kg b.w., at a rate of one injection per day, in series of three. A new series was started only when the count of platelets reached the level preceding the previous introduction of diphacyl. The increased platelet count in the peripheral blood lasted for 25 days after four series of diphacyl administration. A fifth series of injections maintained the increased thrombocyte count for 3-7 days only. The irradiated animals received diphacyl until 24 hours before irradiation; they were sacrificed 8-10 days after irradiation.

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Effect of prophylactic...

S/241/62/007/001/001/006
I015/I215

It was found that prophylactic administration of 2-3 series of diphacyl reduced the number of animals with extensive hemorrhages (31.8% instead of 71.4% in the controls); it was also found that in 13.6% of the cases, no hemorrhages were present at all. The number of deaths of animals within that period was also smaller than in the control group. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. V. F. Cherkasov) Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (Laboratory of Pathological Physiology, headed by V. F. Cherkasov, Central Research Institute of Medical Radiology, Ministry of Health, USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 15, 1961

Card 2/2

TRASKUNOVA, N. V.

Mechanism of the effect of difacil on thrombocytopoiesis. Probl.
gemat. i perel. krovi no.8:33-37 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz laboratorii patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. V. F. Cherkasov)
TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy
radiologii (dir. - prof. M. N. Pobedinskiy) Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(DIFACIL) (BLOOD PLATELETS)

NEPOMNYASHCHIY, L.B.; SUSHIN, V.I.; TRASKUNOV, T.V.

X-ray camera for producing radiograms of two samples at
small angles. Zav.lab. no.4:498-499 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(X rays—Equipment and supplies)
(Radiography)

TRASS, H.

[Botanical Garden of Tartu State University (est.1803);
brief history and description of collections] Tartu Riikliku
Ülikooli botaanikaaed (asutatud 1803); luhike ajaloo ja ko-
gude kirjeldus. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1963. 84 p.
[In Estonian] (MIRA 17:5)

EILART, J.; PARMASTO, E.; TRASS, H.; MÄGI, R., red.

[From the amber shore to the land of volcanoes; descriptions of travels by Estonian scientists] Merevaigurannikult vulkaanidemaani; eesti loodusteadlaste reisikirjeldusi. Tallinn, Eesti Raamat, 1965. 274 p. (MIRA 18:12)

TRASS, Kh. [Trass, H.]

"General geobotany" by M.V. Markov. Reviewed by Kh. Trass. Bot. zhur.
48 no.10:1538-1542 0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Tartuskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KALDA, A.; KUKK, E.; MASING, V.; TRASS, H.; VAGA, A.; ARAK, A., red.

[Botany; textbook for schools of higher learning in three parts] Botaanika, õpik kõrgematele koolidele. Tallinn Valgus. Pt.1. 1965. 428 p. [In Estonian]

(MIRA 18:12)

TRASS, Kh.Kh.

August Vaga (March 15, 1893- December 11, 1960). Bot. zhur. 47
no.8:1228-1231 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Tartuskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Vaga, August, 1893-1960)

TRASS, Kh.Kh. [Trass, H.]

Karl Eichwald; on his 75th birthday. Bot. zhur. 49 no.1:146-148
Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Tartuskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

TRASS, Kh.Kh.

"Taxonomic studies on reindeer lichens (Cladonia, subgenus Cladina)" by T. Ahti. Reviewed by H. Trass. Bot. zhur. 47 no.8:1218-1220 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Tartuskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Lichens) (Ahti, T.)

KUUSK, V., red.; LAASIMER, L., red.; TRASS, Kh. [Trass, H.], red.;
SEVAST'YANOV, A., red.

[Study of the vegetation of Saaremaa Island] Izuchenie
rastitel'nosti ostrova Saaremaa. Tartu, 1964. 285 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

l. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia. Zoologija ja Botaanika
Instituut.

MAZING, V.V. [Masing, V.]; TRASS, Kh.Kh. [Trass, H.]

Development of some theoretical problems in the works of Estonian
geobotanists. Bot. zhur. 48 no.4:473-485 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Tartuskiy universitet.
(Estonia—Phytosociology)

KHAMIDULLIN, G.Z., QIMADEYEV, KH.V.; YEDRENNIKIN, YE.I.; GURAYDULLIN, M.S.;
KHABIROV, M.G.; TRASUNOVA, YE.A.; redaktor; ZAYNULLINA, G.Z.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Problems in long-range planning for collective farms] Voprosy
perspektivnogo planirovaniia v kolkhozakh. Pod obshchei red.
G.Z.Khamidullina. Ufa, Bashkirske knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 173 p.
(MIRA 10:11)

(Collective farms)

VLADIMIRSKIJ, V.V.; KOMAR, Je.G.; MINC, A.L.; GOL'DIN, L.L.; KOSKAREV, D.C.;
MONOSZON, M.A.; NIKITIN, S.Ja.; RUBCINSKIJ, S.M.; SKACKOV, S.V.;
STREL'COV, N.S.; TRASOV, Je.K.; MEDONOS, S., inz. [translator]

Main characteristics of the planned proton accelerator for 50-60
BeV energy with sharp focusing. Jaderna energie 3 no.2:56-57 F '57.

TRASOVA, G. A.

U S S R .

288/116(NA)

662.75

:547.912

Combined Method for the
Determination of the Individual
Hydrocarbon Composition of
Gasoline

Izv. Akad. Nauk, Otd. Khim.
Nauk
(3), 456-469
May/June, 1954

B. A. Kazanskiy, G. S. Landsberg,
A. L. Suschinskiy, G. A. Trasova,
S. A. Ukholin, S. V. Voron'ko
The results obtained from the study of the individual
hydrocarbon composition of gasoline with end point of 150 de.,,
derived from low-sulphur Tuymazinsk gasoline and the aromatic contents
of other hydrocarbons are discussed. Toluene and m-zylene were found
to be predominant among aromatic hydrocarbons. (Bibl.4)

U. S. S. R.

TRASS, Kh. Kh.

Cladoniae of the Estonian S.S.R. Bot.mat.Otd.spor.rast. 11:19-26
Ja. '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Estonia--Lichens)

PARMASTO, E., red.; RAIK, A., red.; TRASS, ^K H., red.; SEVAST'YANOV, A.,
red.; TOOMSALU, E., tekhn. red.

[Study of nature in the Far East] Issledovanie prirody Dal'-
nego Vostoka. Tallin, 1963. 308 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Soviet Far East--Nature study)

TRASS, Kh.Kh.

Typology of the dominants of plant communities. Biul. MOIP.
Otd. biol. 68 no.5:29-36 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

TRASS, Kh. Kh.: "The flora of the lowland swamps of western Estonia". Tartu, 1955.
Tartu State U. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences.)

So: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 49, 3 December 1955. Moscow.

ALEKSEYEV, Uchur Abushinovich; TRASUNOVA, Ye.A., red.; PAZEY, S.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Extrapleural pneumonolysis in tuberculosis] Ekstraplevr'al'nyi
pnevmliz pri tuberkuleze. Ufa, Bashkirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,
1962. 80 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(TUBERCULOSIS) (PNEUMOTHORAX)

TARTAKOVSKIY, G. P.

"Theory of Linear Pulse Systems With Variable Parameters," by G. P. Tartakovskiy, Elektrosvyaz', No 11, Nov 56, pp 3-24

The author defines the concept of the time-dependent transit function of a pulse system with variable parameters. It is shown that with the aid of this function it is possible to find the reaction to an arbitrary pulse sequence, similar to the manner used in pulse systems with constant parameters. Cases are discussed where the variable parameters are the parameters of the linear portion of the system, the period of alternation and pulse duration.

The article describes some systems of communications and their components, which are subject to the action of the pulse sequences.

Previous investigations in this field were conducted by Ya. Z. Tsypkin, V. S. Pugachev, and L. A. Zade.

Sum 1258

L 18756-66 ENT(1)/T/EWA(h) IJP(c) WW/AT

ACC NR: AP6003766 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/001/0083/0094

AUTHORS: Keldysh, L. V.; Tratas, T. G.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev AN SSSR, Moscow
(Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Dynamic narrowing of paramagnetic resonance line in a compensated semiconductor *z1, 44, 54*

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 1, 1966, 83-94

TOPIC TAGS: electron paramagnetic resonance, epr line, epr spectrum, temperature dependence, line width

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the influence of potential fluctuations on the electron paramagnetic resonance spectrum in an n-type compensated semiconductor, using a diagram technique developed by A. M. Afanas'yev and Yu. Kagan (ZhETF v. 45, 1660, 1963). Analysis shows that in such semiconductors the potential fluctuations may turn out to be much larger than the exchange interaction of the electrons, so that the central line due to the exchange should vanish completely; *z*

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L 18756-66
ACC NR: AP6003766

however, the interaction of the electrons with the lattice vibrations prevents complete vanishing, but narrows the line down. The analysis is carried out for the case of two impurity centers with one electron, and also the case of zero total nuclear spin. The cases when the electron-transition frequencies are small and large compared with the frequencies of the hyperfine structure are considered separately. Differences between dynamic narrowing and exchange narrowing of the line are briefly described. The qualitative temperature dependence of the spectrum is described. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 55 formulas.

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SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005

Card

2/23m

TRATAS, Yu.G.

Special features of optimum reception of an impulse signal
during long-distance tropospheric propagation of radio waves.
Radiotekh. i elektron. 8 no.48546-551 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Radio--Receivers and reception)

TKHIT-5 M.V.

AID Nr. 978-6 28 May

OPTIMUM RECEPTION OF PULSED RADIO SIGNALS SUBJECT TO TROPO-
SPHERIC SCATTERING (USSR)

Tratas, Yu. G. Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 8, no. 4, Apr 1963, 546-551.
S/109/63/008/004/002/030

The problem is analyzed for the case where the receiver is beyond the line-of-sight of its transmitter. A circuit for an optimum receiver with maximum probability of detecting randomized signals is proposed. The circuit consists of a filter matched to the desired signal, a square law detector, and an output filter whose pulse transfer function is the same as that of the transmitted signal. The following conclusions are derived: 1) When propagating beyond the limits of the horizon, the receiver output signal becomes random and, on the average, longer than the transmitted pulse. In order to suppress the increase in signal duration, it is necessary to use antennas with narrow radiation patterns. 2) Unlike receivers for signals of well-defined shape, a receiver intended for optimum detection of the random signals described should

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AID Nr. 978-6 28 May

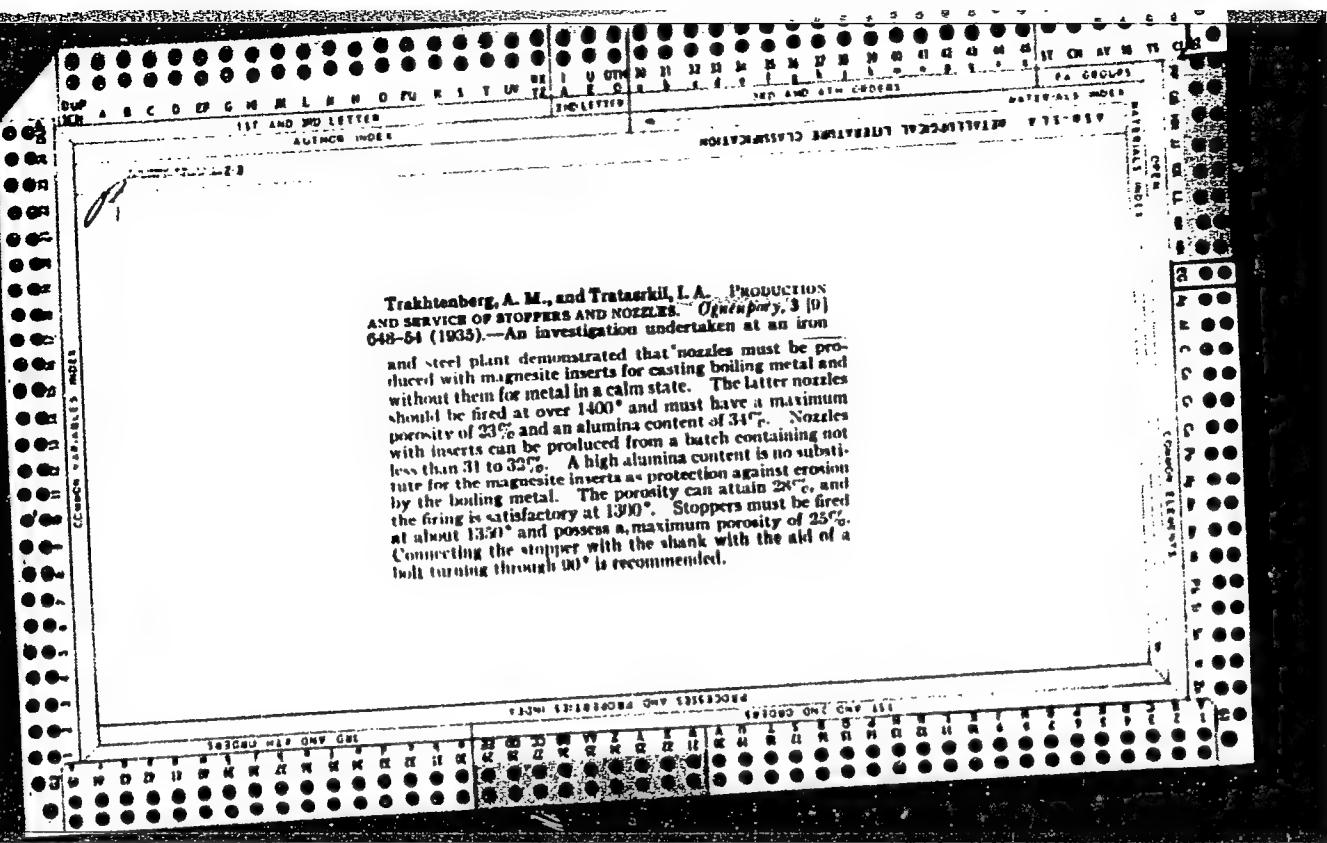
OPTIMUM RECEPTION [Cont'd]

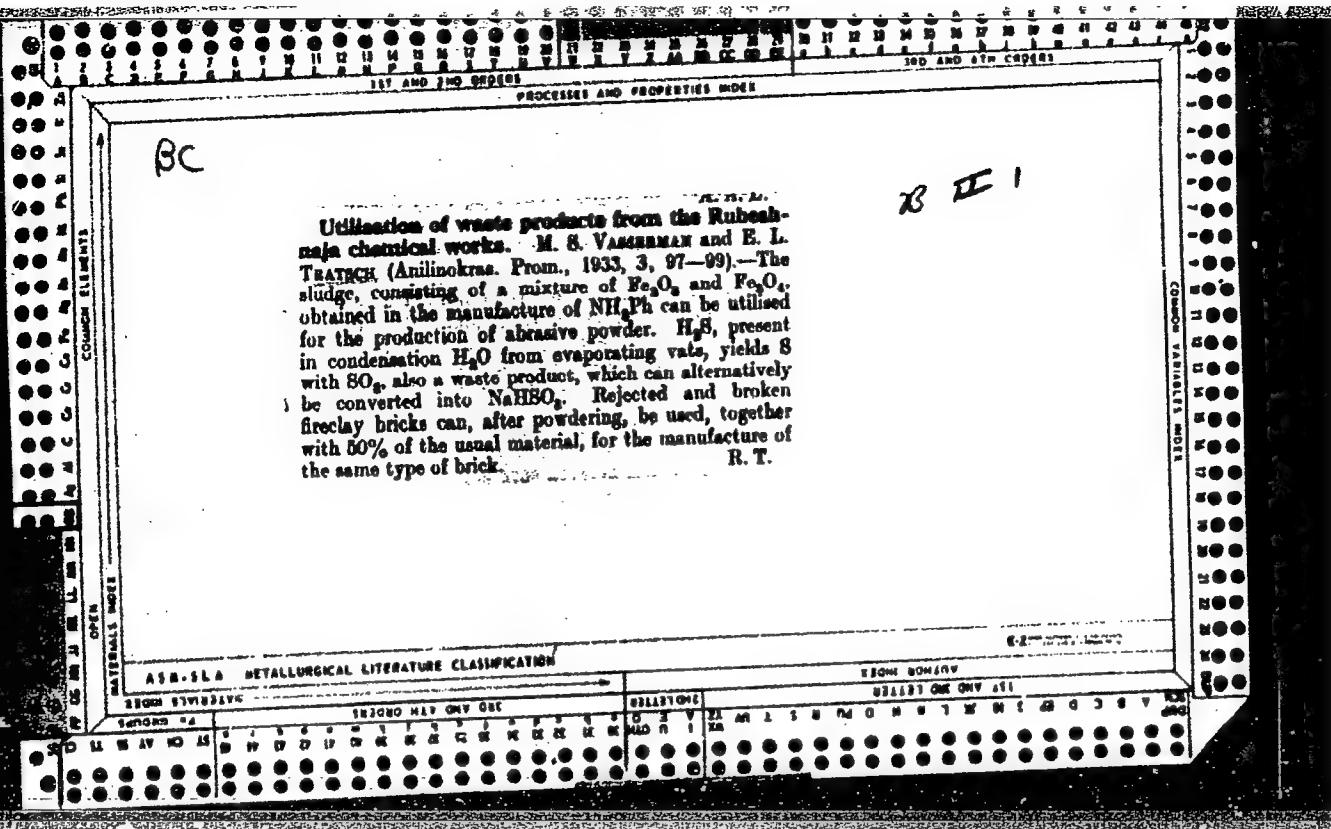
S/109/63/008/004/002/030

contain in its video circuitry an additional filter having the transfer function mentioned above. 3) In some cases, it is possible to design the receiver without taking into account changes in propagation conditions during the period of signal transmission. However, these changes affect the shape of the signal at the receiver output and, in particular, may increase its duration considerably when pulses with linear modulation of carrier frequency are transmitted.

[DW]

Card 2/2





Country	: BULGARIA
Category	: Chemical Technology. Chemical Products (Part 3). Food Industry
Abs. Jour.	: Ref Zhur-Miim, 1959, No 7, 25042
Author	: <u>Tratner, Ye.</u>
Institut.	: "
Title	: The Condition and Problems of Territorial Dis- tribution in the Food Industry of Romania
Orig Pub.	: Khranit. prom-st, 1958, 7, No 3, 13-15
Abstract	: No abstract.

Card: 1/1

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Applications. Food Industry.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21243

Author : Tratner, Ye.

Inst :

Title : Condition and Problems of Territorial
Distribution of the Food Industry in
Rumania.

Orig Pub : Khranit. prom-st, 1958, 7, No 4, 10-12

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

TRATRIN, A.D.

Practice in controlling common bunt of wheat on the Totskoye
State Farm. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.8:19-20 Ag '61.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvennogo uchastka Otryada po bor'be
s vreditelyami i boleznyami rasteniy, Sorochinsk, Orenburgskoy
obl.

(Wheat—Diseases and pests)
(Smuts)

SAMSONOVA, K.A.; TRATRIN, A.D.; LAVROVA, Ye.M.

Responses to our articles. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. §
no.6:11 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Zaveduyushchaya sektorom sluzhby ucheta i prognozov Rostovskoy
oblasti (for Samsonova). 2. Nachal'nik otryada po zashchite
rasteniy Sorochinskogo proizvodstvennogo upravleniya Orenburgskoy
oblasti (for Tratrin). 3. Zaveduyushchaya Urzhumskim nablyu-
datel'nym punktom, Kirovskaya oblast' (for Lavrova).
(Plants, Protection of)

TRATSEVITSKAYA, B.Ya.

137-1958-2-2647

Tratsevitskaya, B. Ya.
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 63 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tratsevitskaya, B. Ya., Trusova, V.G., Chizhikov, D.M.,
Korsunskaya, V.N.

TITLE: Separating Niobium and Titanium in the Form of Complex Chlorides
(Razdeleniye niobiya i titana v vide khloridnykh kompleksov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta metallurgii AN SSSR, 1957, Nr 2, pp 87-91

ABSTRACT: In connection with the problem of purifying the separate components of a chloride condensate obtained by chlorinating loparite [Transl. Ed. Note: A mineral of the perovskite group (CaTiO_3) in which the Ti^{4+} is replaced by Nb^{5+} and Fe^{3+} and the Ca^{2+} is replaced by Ce^{2+} and Na^+ ; sp. gr. 4.88; color dk. brown; usually isotropic; found in alkaline rocks] concentrates, a study was made of the behavior of complex chloride Nb and Ti salts with K and NH_4 in HCl solutions saturated with HCl (gas) at temperatures of 0° and -10° . The Ti concentration varied from 0.3 to 5 grams per liter, the Nb concentration from 5 to 15 g/l, the Ti-Nb ratio from 1:1 to 1:150. The precipitating agent, KU or NH_4Cl , was added in an amount which exceeded by 40 percent the

Card 1/2

137-1958-2-2647

Separating Niobium and Titanium in the Form of Complex Chlorides

stoichiometric requirement. Precipitation last 72 hours. From the solution containing 1 g/l of Ti in the form of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{TiCl}_6$ it was possible at 0° to precipitate 96 percent of the Ti. Precipitation thoroughness decreased as the Ti concentration increased; precipitation thoroughness increased when the temperature was lowered to -10° . In a concentration of 15 g/l the Nb did not precipitate when Ti was absent. When Ti was present, a marked coprecipitation of Nb was observed. The degree of concentration of Nb did not affect the completeness of precipitation of Ti. When the Nb-Ti ratio was increased to 50:1, coprecipitation of Nb decreased; it continued to remain relatively high, however. Separation of Ti from the mixed solutions was best done with an Nb-Ti ratio of from 20:1 to 50:1, a starting Ti concentration of ≤ 0.3 g/l, and a precipitation time of 2-2.5 days. When KCl was used as precipitating agent, the precipitation of Ti was less complete; the behavior of the Nb was not affected by it.

V.M.

1. Niobium--Separation
2. Titanium--Separation
3. Chlorides--Formation

Card 2/2

CHIZHIKOV, David Mikhaylovich; FRENTS, Galina Sergeyevna; TRATSEVITSKAYA,
Betti Yakovlevna; CHERNOV, A.N., red.izd-va; RYLINA, Yu.V.,
tekhn.red.

[Chlorination process for the metallurgy of tin] Khloridnaia
metallurgiia olova. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1962. 114 p.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Chizhikov).
(Tin—Metallurgy) (Chlorination)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756510009-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756510009-7"

TRATSEVITSKAYA B. YA.

USSR/Metals - Cadmium

Dec 50

"Oxidation Mechanism of Cadmium Sulfide," D. M. Chizhikov, Corr Mem. Acad Sci USSR, G. S. Frents, B. Ya. Tratsevitskaya, Inst of Metallurgy imeni A A. Baykov

"Iz Ak Nauk SSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 12, pp 1815-1826

Studies oxidation rate of cadmium sulfide and mech of reactions in roasting sulfide concs to obtain heavy nonferrous metals. Process may be represented by series of parallel and successive reactions. Gives results of thermodynamic calcns for primary and secondary reactions. Expts conducted at 300-800°C.

181T78

TRATSEVITSKAYA, B. YA.

USSR/Metallurgy - Copper Sulfied Ores,
Roasting

Apr 53

"Mechanism of Oxidizing Copper Sulfied with Oxygen."

Iz Ak Nauk, OTN, No 4, pp 523-532

Discusses two stages of investigation conducted at Inst of Metallurgy, Acad Sci USSR, namely: thermodynamic calcns of reactions occurring in process of oxidation of copper sulfides, and exptl investigation into oxidation of copper sulfide depending on temp changes and O concn in gaseous phase.

276T44

KOCHKIN, V. P.; TRATSEVITSKAYA, B. Ya.

Phase analysis of zinc and cadmium compounds. Trudy Vost. Sib.
fil. AN SSSR no.41:151-154 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Zinc compounds--Analysis)
(Cadmium compounds--Analysis)

TRATSEVITSKAYA, B.Ya.; RATNER, Yu.Ye.; KRASNOPEVTSEVA, G.N.

Interaction of nickel-bearing minerals with carnallite. Trudy
Inst. met. no.12:45-48 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Nickel ores) (Carnallite)

SAPA, V.A.; TRATSEVSKAYA, Yu.P..

Motion of a solid body of variable mass with a single fixed point. Trudy Sekt. mat. i mekh. AN Kazakh. SSR 2:138-160 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

The FIGHTING Job, Page

Effect of temperature on the specific heat capacity of the water of the interior of deep thermal hydrocarbons from 100° to 47° in 1950. (Bull. 183)

L 47157-66 EWT(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AR6000696

SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/65/000/009/A008/A008

AUTHORS: Sapa, V. A.; Tratsevskaya, Yu. P.

29
B

TITLE: Series solution of the problem of heavy rigid body motion with variable mass and a single fixed point

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 9A73

REF SOURCE: Sb. tr. soiskateley i aspirantov. M-vo vyssh. i sredn. spets. obrazovaniya KazSSR, v. 1, no. 2, 1963(1964), 3-13

TOPIC TAGS: power series, approximation method, convergent series, motion equations

ABSTRACT: The solution of the equations of motion of a rigid body with variable mass leads to a power series form under the assumption of boundedness, derived from the coefficients of the equation. The coefficients of the desired series are determined from initial conditions in the form of specially constructed operators. The convergence of the constructed series is proved. As an example the solution of a special problem is considered. O. A. Goroshko [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20,12

Card 1/12gfe

TRATSYAKOU, Alyaksey

What the factory whistle sang about. Rab. i sial.30 no.8:4-5
(Sugar beets) (MLRA 8:12)

TRATTNER, E., cand. st. econ.; COSTAN, P., cand. st. econ.

Contribution to the working time utilization balance in
determining the technical and scientific research capacity.
Ind alim anim 11 no.6:188-190 Je '63.

1. Institutul de cercetari alimentare.

TRATTNER, E.; BEREANU, B.; COSTAN, P.; DOMSA, F.; ENACHE, V.; HERTZOG, L.
TOMA, H.

Simulating harvesting campaign and sugar manufacturing by
an electronic duration determination of the manufacturing campaign.
Probleme automatiz 193-201 5 N '62.

TRATTNER, E., candidat st. econ.

Economic and technical problems. Ind alim 14 no.9:377-381
S'63.

TRATTNER, E. (Bucuresti)

Some questions of applying the conventional natural units
in measuring the real level of labor productivity in the
food industry. Elelm 4par 17 no.4:122-126 Ap '63.

TRATTNER, E.

Method for determining labor productivity in the sugar industry. Sakh.
prom. 31 no. 1:33-37 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Ministerstvo pishchevoy promyshlennosti Rumynskoy Narodnoy
Respubliki.
(Sugar) (Labor productivity)

TRATTNER, Egon, a kozgazdasagtudomanyok kandidatusa

On the economic work of the Research Institute of Food Industry
at Bucharest. Elelm ipar 16 no.10:292-294 0 '62.

1. Roman Nepkortarsasag Elelmiszeripari Kutatointezete.

POLAND

TRATWAL, Zenon [Affiliation not given]

"Some Remarks on Caesarian Section in Field Practice."

Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18, No 9, Sep 62,
p 554.

Abstract: Author describes the procedure he used in four
cases of successful caesarian section performed under field
conditions. No references given.

1/1

TRAU, E. (Bukuresht); RAICHEV, R., inzh. [translator]

An algorism for the derivation of Heron triangles. Mat i fiz
Bulg 5 ne.3:4-9 My-Je '62.

TRAUME

Thermal decomposition of secondary lead orthophosphate.
E. Trau (Mining and Met. Inst., Krakow, Poland). *Acta
Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 18, 287-91 (1959) (in Russian).
From exptl. results of thermal and thermogravimetric
analyses of PbHPO_4 , a temp. range for drying a ppt. of the
same compn. in the conventional gravimetric analysis of Pb
was established. It was recommended that PbHPO_4 be
dried at a temp. of 100° or higher but not exceeding 200° .
If heated above 400° the prepa. decomposed according to
the reaction: $2 \text{PbHPO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Pb}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. *Lead M.*

3
10/16

Trau, Jerzy

Julian Kawecki, Zdzislaw Zembura and Jerzy Trau: "The Anodic Behaviour of .ctais. III. Passivation of Lead Anodes in Orthophosphoric Acid Solutions," Roczaiki Chemii, Vol 30, No 1, Warsaw, 1956. Published from the Chair of Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry, of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy (AGH), Krakow, 21 Jan 55.

TRAI, JERZY

Julian Kamecki, Zdzislaw Zembura and Jerzy Trau: "The Anodic Behaviour of Metals. I, Lead in Orthophosphoric Acid Solutions, "Roczniki Chemii, Vol 30, No 1, Warsaw, 1955. Published from the Chair of Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy (AGH), Krakow, 21 Jun 55.

break in the
formulation
and the
PbO and
PbO₂ were
used.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756510009-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756510009-7"

TRAN, J.

Kamecki, J. Thermal and thermogravimetric analysis of hydrated cupric chloroide.
p. 705.
ROCZNIKI CHEMI, Warszawa, Vol. 29, no. 2/3, 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (SEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

TRAU, J.

Kamecki, J. Thermal and thermogravimetric analysis of hydrated cupric chloride.
In English. p. 111.
BULLETIN, Varsovie, Vol. 3, no. 2, 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

POL

The anodic behavior of lead in phosphoric acid solutions.
I. Kamecki, Z. Zembura, and J. Trau, School of Mining Metallurgy, Cracow, Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci., Class III, 3, 37-40 (1955) (in English). The course of the electrolysis of H_3PO_4 solns of concns of 41.50, 22.81, and 2.09N with Pb electrodes was followed. In the first phase, up to 0.6 v. applied voltage, the Pb passes into soln. and at the same time there is a weak residual current. The anode undergoes increasing passivation probably because of a coating of plumbous phosphates. In the second phase, up to 1.2 v., the c.d. increases rapidly up to a max. and the passive state of the anode intensifies owing to a coating of PbO . A fall in current intensity follows at the same time that PbO begins to form. After an applied voltage of 2.2 v. is reached, passivation ends and anodic c.d. increases rapidly accompanied by O_2 evolution. Bernard Lefanu

RE 31

TRAU, J.

Physicalchemical problems in calcining dolomite. p. 25

CEMENT, WARHO, GIPS vol. 12, no. 2, Feb. 1956

Poland

so. EAST EUROPEAN ADMISSIONS LIST vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956

TRAU, Jerzy

Thermogravimetric study of thermal decomposition of ammonium metavanadate. Roczn. chemii 36 no. 9:1365-1367 '62.

1. Department of Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry, School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow.

POLY

The passivation of lead anodes in phosphoric acid solution

中華書局影印

the stepwise evolution of the PW 's. B. R.

TRAU, J.

2448. Determination of lead as lead hydrogen phosphate.
W. Hubicki, B. Frank, and J. Trau (*Ann. Univ. M. Curie-Skłodowska*, 1950, 6, [AAJ, 53-64]).—A new gravimetric method for the quant. determination of lead is described. A solution is prepared which contains 0.1—0.5 g. of Pb, 0.5 ml. of HNO_3 (1 : 1), 100—150 ml. of distilled water, and 4 ml. of H_3PO_4 (sp. gr. 1.25). The solution is heated to the b.p. and a conc. solution of NH_3 is added dropwise, to pH 4. Under these conditions a cryst. ppt. of PbHPO_4 is formed. The ppt. is filtered off, washed with distilled water, dried to constant weight at 200°, and weighed. The mean error in seven determinations of samples of pure lead is 0.13%. The use of ethanol for washing the ppt. gives slightly better results.
S. K. Lachowicz.

TRAU, J.

Brut Abs C

Sept 1953

Inorganic

O. Lachowicz

S

✓ 2448. Determination of lead as lead hydrogen phosphate.
W. Hubicki, B. Frank, and J. Trau (Ann. Univ. M. Curie-Sklodowska, 1950, 5, 144), 53-60. A new gravimetric method for the quant. determination of lead is described. A solution is prepared which contains 0.1-0.5 g. of Pb, 0.5 ml. of HNO_3 (1 : 1), 100-150 ml. of distilled water, and 4 ml. of H_3PO_4 (sp. gr. 1.25). The solution is heated to the b.p. and a conc. solution of NaH_3 is added dropwise, to pH 4. Under these conditions a cryst. ppt. of $Pb(HPO_4)_2$ is formed. The ppt. is filtered off, washed with distilled water, dried to constant weight at 200°, and weighed. The mean error in seven determinations of samples of pure lead is 0.13%. The use of ethanol for washing the ppt. gives slightly better results.

S. K. LACHOWICZ

TKAU, ✓.

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry.

B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 35551

Author : Kamecki Julian, Zembura Zdzislaw, Trau Jerzy.

Title : Anodic Behavior of Metals

I. Lead in Orthophosphoric Acid Solutions.

II. Passivation of Lead Anodes in Orthophosphoric Acid Solutions.

Inst : Not given

Orig Pub: Roczn. Chem., 1956, 30, No 1, 253-260; 261-268.

Abstract: I. The relation of the current density i and the potential E of a Pb -anode to the voltage (V) on a 2.99; 22.8 and 40.5 N H_3PO_4 electrolysis (ES) cell has been investigated, and the outward form

Card 1/3

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry.

B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 35551

Abstract: of the anode during the ES time inspected. At V below 0.5 volts a Pb phosphate layer forms on the anode surface; at V ranging from 0.85 to 1.2 volts a PbO layer is formed on the anode, and at $V > 1.2$ a PbO_2 layer.

II. The Pb -anode E versus electrolysis duration t at i constant has been studied. At the beginning E remains low (from -0.22 to 0.24 volts), which corresponds to the dissolving of Pb in the form of Pb^{2+} ; then follows a rapid rise of E to 2.1-2.25 volts and a PbO_2 layer forms on the anode. In more concentrated H_3PO_4 solutions 2 breaks in the curve (E, t) can be observed at ~ 0.3 and ~ 1.5 volts, before the peak passivation is reached. It is assumed that the first break

Card 2/3

16

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry.

B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 35:551

Abstract: corresponds to the PbO formation on the anode, and the second - to the beginning of PbO₂ formation according to PbO+2OH⁻ → PbO₂+H₂O+2e. All (E,t) curves have clearly expressed peaks. The passivation time t_p is connected with i by way of the empirical formula $t_p=1/(a_1-b)$, where a and b are constants.

Card 3/3

18(5), 21(7)

POL/39-59-11-1/16

AUTHOR: Trau, Jerzy, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Application of Radioisotopes in Blast Furnace Metallurgy

PERIODICAL: Hutnik, 1959, Nr 11, pp 431-436 (POL)

ABSTRACT: The author presents examples of radioisotopes used in research on the behavior of pig iron in the blast furnace hearth, the speed of gas flow and air infiltration into ducts, the use of non-sintered concentrates to examine the motion of charge materials in the blast furnace and for research on the wear of refractory linings. Further, laboratory tests on refractory lining wear and the amount of sulphur passing into pig iron from charge materials. In tests on pig iron motion, the author cites Loorz and Weber [Ref 1] who used radioactive phosphorus P^{32} in doses of about 150 mc in 8 tests and introduced the phosphorus through a nozzle placed near the slag tap. The research showed that in normal operation pig iron in the hearth mixes to a little extent only. Test performed by Kohn [Ref 2] who used a more complicated method showed contrary results. Kohn intro-

Card 1/4

POL/39-59-11-1/16

Application of Radioisotopes in Blast Furnace Metallurgy

duced radioactive gold Au¹⁹⁸ and Lanthanum La¹⁴⁰ into the charge materials. The experiences of the British Iron and Steel Research Association in gas flow and air infiltration tests are quoted. Experiments done by Voice Ref 3 on the speed and his team Refs 5,6 in the USSR. The results obtained by Kolesanov are described by Kulikov and Popov Ref 7 and showed that the speed of the blast varies between 22 and 64 meters per second (Table 1). According to Bordin, Zemskij and Gruzin Ref 13, a method of testing the motion of gases by means of a mass spectrograph was worked out at the Tsentralnyy nauchno-issledovatelskiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy). The method uses non-radioactive inert gases as indicators. In research on the use of non-sintered concentrates Western authors Rozian and Smith Ref 11, von Bogdandy and R. Schmolke Ref 12 are cited. Three methods of testing the motion of charge materials are mentioned: 1) filling the granules of

Card 2/4

POL/39-59-11-1/16
Application of Radioisotopes in Blast Furnace Metallurgy

charge material with radioisotopes; 2) introducing artificial radioisotopes into coke or agglomerate and 3) activation of charge granules by irradiation. There are two ways for radioisotope test methods: a) measuring the period of time which charge materials require between charging and smelting. The method was used by Trekalo Ref 15 in furnaces of 330 m³ in volume and in bigger furnaces at the Azovstal steel plant; b) the second method requires drilling a line of holes and special radiometric equipment. The results obtained by the second method (b) were described by Bordin, Zemskij and Gruzin Ref 13 for furnaces of 330 and 1380 m³ in volume. The wear of refractory lining was tested by Gruzin and Zemskij Ref 19 who used radioactive Cobalt tablets introduced into the lining at three different levels. The results showed that the wear is of a similar nature in all furnaces and depends on many circumstances such as the design of the furnace, type of pig iron, quality of refractory materials and cooling equipment. Pertinent tests were also performed by

Card 3/4

Application of Radioisotopes in Blast Furnace Metallurgy POL/39-59-11-1/16

Skrebtssov, Cherepivskiy and Muguyev Ref 20/. Laboratory tests on the corrosion-resistance of refractory materials were performed by Shvartsman, Gruzin and Pechenev Ref 21/, who used radioactive iron Fe^{59} and by Voskoboynikov and Goloskov Ref 22/ who used radio sulphur S^{35} . The tests showed that a) sulphur from $BaSO_4$ contained in the charge passes into pig iron in larger quantities volatile in blast furnace processes than sulphur bonded by other compounds. There is 1 table and 22 references, 3 of which are German, 1 French, 7 English and 11 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademia gorniczo-hutnicza (Mining and Metallurgical Academy) Kraków

✓

Card 4/4

TRAU, Jerzy

Application of the thermogravimetric method to the studies
on the efficiency of flameproof impregnating agents. Przem
chem 39 no.8:514-516 Ag '60.

1. Katedra Chemii Fizycznej i Elektrochemii, Akademia Gorniczo-
Hutnicza, Krakow.

MONTH	January	E-2
CATEGORY		
ABS. JOUR.	RZhkhim., no. 1959, No. 86104	
AUTHOR	Trau, Ye.	
INST.	Hungarian Academy of sciences	
TITLE	Thermal Decomposition of Secondary Lead Orthophosphate.	
ORIG. PUB.	Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1959, 18, No 1-4, 387-391	
ABSTRACT	On the basis of results of thermal and thermo-gravimetric analyses of $PbHPO_4$ precipitate, the conclusion is reached that in gravimetric determination of Pb the precipitate of $PbHPO_4$ can be dried at a temperature somewhat exceeding 100° , and that maximum temperature of drying must not exceed 300° . In the case of Petraschen method (Izv. Novocherkassk. ind. in-ta. Ser. khim., 1938, 55) it is sufficient to heat the precipitate of $PbHPO_4$ at a temperature slightly above 400° in order to convert it to $Pb_2P_2O_7$. Author's summary.	
CARD:		

TRAU, Z., prof. inv. mediu (Bucuresti)

On the Diophantine equation $uvw(u/v/w)-s^2=0$. Gaz mat fiz 14 no.2:
74-75 P '62

3 Raub, H

HUNGARY

HAG, Mihaly, "A., TRAUP, Gyula, Dr., BEREZNY, Jolton, Dr.; Mervel (1962) University of Szeged, Obstetrics and Gynecological Clinic (Csengyel Gyogygyakorlati Gyakorlati és Kognitivszerű Klinika).

"Results with Allopregnenolone based on Clinical Examination."

Budapest, Orvosi Magazin, Vol 10c, No 11, 17 Mar 1963, page 314-315.

Abstract [Authors' Hungarian summary] Similarity to progestrone, allopregnenolone increases the basal temperature and is administered orally in 15 mg doses - stops functional uterine bleeding in 3-4 days. The secretational changes of the uterus are achieved after 3-4 day. of treatment. In 15 mg doses, it is useful for normal curettage. It decreases the hypophysial secretion of gonadotropin, mainly FSH, while the increase in total gonadotropin is of a lesser degree. With scilicic acid, it gives a yellow, with tyrosine-a-sulfate is red in the colorimetric reaction. It gives a red color, according to Iodine test is decomposed in the body. As determined by a respiratory excretion, it does not significantly influence the function of the adrenal. It was also successfully in cases of threatened or habitual abortion. No side effects were observed. Masculinization was not noted in clinical testing. 20 patients, 14/14

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 10 Vol 13/3 Obstetrics Mar 60

584. METASTATIC TUMOURS OF THE UTERUS - A néh. általános diagnosztikai - Korpássy B., Traub A., Jakabovits A. and Pinkovich I. Orvostud. Egypt. Körb. és Körz. Int., Szeged - MAG. ONKOL. 1959, 3-3 (108-113) Olus. 3

Metastatic tumours of the uterus cause symptoms similar to primary tumours. The prognosis is generally unfavourable, since as a rule the uterine metastases are present only when metastases have developed in other organs as well. The following cases are reported: (1) In a 55-year-old woman a pigmented wart was removed from the back; after 2 yr. metastases of a malignant melanoma were demonstrated in the curetted material. (2) In a 44-year-old woman a tumour was found in the resected right lobe of the thyroid (microcellular thyroid carcinoma); after 6 months the uterus was removed, which contained metastases with a structure similar to the previously removed thyroid tumour. (3) In a 36-year-old woman isolated groups of atypical epithelial cells were found in the curetted material; on exploratory laparotomy a carcinosis of the peritoneum and a round-cell or cylinder-cell carcinoma of the left ovary were found. (4) In a 53-year-old woman the uterus was removed for myomatosis; a tumour the size of a fist was found on the left, which was attached to the wall of the uterus and on histological examination showed the picture of a papillary adenocarcinoma; one year afterwards metastases of similar character were observed in the material of the cervical curettage. In the 2 latter cases an endosalpingeal propagation of the tumour is likely. In the first 2 cases the metastases were caused by transport of cancer cells via the blood stream. It is suggested that metastatic uterine tumours are definitely not rare.

Juhász - Budapest (XVI, 10)

Cytochemistry of Gaucher cells. K. Kovács, A. Traub, and Éva Horváth (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). Schwyts Z. allgem. Pathol. u. Bakteriol. 17, 605-12 (1954). The cytoplasm of Gaucher cells exhibits aminophilia and a positive HIO₄-Schiff test, both of which are absent after pyridine treatment. It shows no sudanophilia or double refractive lipides. Reactivity toward aniline and HIO₄ persists after treatment with a boiling CHCl₃-EtOH mixt. The presence of ribonucleic acid is deduced from the absence of pyroninophilia after HCl treatment. The histochem data indicate that Gaucher's disease is a disturbance of the enzymic balance of the reticuloendothelial system resulting in an accumulation of intracellular lipoproteins.

Erich Heftmann

TRAUB A., KÖRPÄSSY B. and LÜSZTIG G.

Dept. of path. Anat., Histol., med. Univ., Szeged. *On the pathology of duodenal and gastric peptic ulcer in infancy ACTA MORPH. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 4/2 (187-199)
Tables 5 Illus. 5

In the autopsy material of thirteen consecutive years, acute gastric or duodenal peptic ulcer occurred in 23 out of 1745 newborns and infants below one year of age; out of 485 newborns in one (0.2%), and out of 747 infants in 22 (2.9%). Acute gastroduodenal peptic ulcer was most frequent in the second and fourth quarters of the first year of life. In these periods the condition was more frequent among girls. Relating the cases to the whole first year of life, there was, however, no difference between the two sexes. Acute peptic ulcer occurred mostly solitary in the upper part of the duodenum but multiple ulcers in duodenum and stomach were not infrequent. The incidence of ulcer within any one year of the last 3 years 1950-1952 was higher than during the previous 10 years altogether. Most cases occurred in the autumn months. Perforation was observed in 5 cases, haemorrhage in 10. The basic disease involved the respiratory tract in 11 cases, the digestive system in 5 cases. In 3 cases the ulcer was associated with Leiner's erythrodermia. Marasmus (a weight deficiency of over 30 per cent) was observed in more than half of the ulcer cases. Ulcer was not more frequent among infants with cerebral lesions than among infants without such a lesion. No appreciable differences were found in the weight and histological structure of the endocrine glands between ulcerous and non-ulcerous infants. Human-pathological and experimental data referring to the aetiology and pathogenesis are discussed. On the basis of the frequent occurrence of the condition observed in the autumn months of some years it is suggested that marasmus following E. coli dyspepsia of gastroenteritis of unknown origin may cause or promote the formation of ulcers.

Järvi - Turku

SO: Excerpta Medica; Section V Vol 7 No 12

11.11.3. 10.

✓ Chronic local irritation and acetylaminofluorene carcinogenesis. B. Korpasy, M. Mosonyi, A. Sztanoyevits, and A. Traub (Med. Univ., Szeged, Hung.) *Carcinogenesis* 1965, 6, 111-117. (Cited in *Cancer Research* 25, 308, 10 (1965) (in English).) Attempts were made at localizing the carcinogenic effects of orally administered 2-acetylaminofluorene (I), in rats by chronic local irritation induced by (a) subcutaneous injections of tannic acid (II), (b) producing gastric ulcer surgically, (c) administering intestinal irritants by mouth (glass-powder, $BaSO_4$, and talc). No tumors developed at the site of the II injection, in the stomach, or in the gastrointestinal tract. Only in rats treated simultaneously with I and II for 180 days did liver tumors occur with a 3-fold greater frequency than in animals treated with I alone. The results do not support the assumption that chronic local irritation promotes local accumulation of carcinogen present in the circulation.

L. J. Urbancik

(3)

SZONTAGH, Ferenc, dr.; SAS, Mihaly, dr.; TRAUB, Alfred, dr.;
KOVACS, Laszlo, dr.; BARDOCZY, Arpad, dr.; SZEREDAY, Zoltan, dr.

The effect of different norsteroids on the hormone excretion
of pregnant women and on the histomorphology of the trophoblast.
Orv hetil 104 no. 28:1302-1307 J1 '63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati
Klinika.

(PREGNANCY) (PROGESTERONE) (NORTESTOSTERONE)
(ESTRADIOL) (ESTRIOL) (17-KETOSTEROIDS)
(PREGNANEDIOL) (NORMETHANDROLONE)
(GONADOTROPINS, CHORIONIC)